

42 REF - Link 2
5
097.3
Z1092
4451/47
Copy No.

SECRET

BIOGRAPHIES OF SINKIANG OFFICIALS

RAA OIR Report No. 4451
June 30, 1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
REFERENCE DIVISION
FILE COPY
PLEASE RETURN
REF

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Division of Biographic Information
Office of Intelligence Collection and Dissemination

Reviewed and Distributed
by
OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH

SECRET

The recent border incident in Sinkiang coupled with a long history of native unrest and rebellion against the Chinese, and with Russian interest in the area, has made the province an area of possible contention between China and the Soviet Union. Consequently a study of the more important leaders among the various Turki tribes of the province is of interest in an evaluation of present day sentiment among the leaders. Unfortunately, not much is known about these men and the biographies and sketches presented in this study represent all information available to the Department at this time. The problem of names has been one of great difficulty, for they are reported variously in Arabic script, the Chinese phoneticization of the actual name, and in Russian spellings. Proper spelling therefore remains in doubt. In addition, only part of the name is usually given, thus making it difficult to tell whether it is a given name or surname. In this report an attempt has been made to list the names in the closest approximation to actual Moslem names. Last names when known are underlined twice.

Dept.
CA 2
DRF 2
FE 1
SPA 1
FC 1

Mission
Tihua 2
Nanking 5
Moscow 2

SECRET

SINKIANG NATIVE LEADERS WHO HAVE BEEN CONNECTED
WITH THE INING GOVERNMENT

	Page
Ahmed-jan QASIMI	2
Alinjan	3
Abd-al-Hayir Ture	1
Rahim-jan SABIR-haj	12
Hakim-beg-haj	6
Abd-al-Ahad MAKHZUM	1
Ali-khan-Ture ZAKIR-haj	3
Osman Batur Ismail	11
Ishaq-jan Munir-haj	7
Abd-al Karim ABASI	1
Tayib-haj	13
Dalinhan Sugurbaeff	5

SINKIANG NATIVE LEADERS WHO ARE SAID TO BE PRO-CHINESE
AND DESIRE AUTONOMY UNDER CHINESE SOVEREIGNTY

Masud SABRI	8
Yoll Bars	14
Isa Yusuf Beg	6
Burhan	4

SINKIANG NATIVES WHO FAVOR COMPLETE AUTONOMY (EVIDENTLY
WITHOUT EITHER CHINESE OR SOVIET COLLABORATION)

Mohammed Imin	10
Saif-al-Din AZIZI	13

SINKIANG POSITION INDEX

Governor	Masud SABRI	8
Vice-Governor	Burhan	4
Vice-Governor	Ahmed-jan QASIMI	2
Secretary General	Isa Yusuf Beg	6
Deputy Secretary General	Abd-al-Karim ABASI	1
Deputy Secretary General	Saliss	13
Deputy Commissioner of Civil Affairs	Rahim-jan SABIR-haj	12
Commissioner of Finance	Chalim-han-haj	5
Commissioner of Reconstruction	Mohammed Imin	10
Commissioner of Education	Saif-al-Din AZIZI	13
Deputy Commissioner of Social Affairs	Erdeny	5
Deputy Mayor of Tihua	Nazir	11
Chua n Yuan of Tihua	Hataman, Mme	5
Chuan Yuan of Aqsu	Abd-al-Aziz MAKHZUM	1
Chuan Yuan of Kashgar	Abd-al-Karim-Khan MAKHZUM	1

SECRET

ABD-AL-AHAD MAKHZUM (A-pu-la-ha-t'e-ma-ho-su-mu)

A Uighur of about 35, Makhzum was one of the Ining delegates to Tihua in July 1946. He is a Moslem and speaks Turki and a little Chinese. As a vocational representative from Sinkiang to the Chinese National People's Assembly in December 1946, he accompanied Ahmed-jan Qasimi to Nanking. After the conclusion of the assembly, Makhzum returned to Tihua and then left for Sufu, Khotan, and other places in southern Sinkiang.

ABD-AL-AZIZ

Recently toured China proper with Isa Yusuf Beg (Ai Sha). He is a 32-year old Uighur and has recently returned to China after studying for eight years at a Moslem university in Cairo.

ABD-AL HAYIR TURE

Ining group representative in Tihua. He was one of the negotiators with the Central Government. A Kazakh, 60 years of age, he is currently vice-magistrate of the Ining area.

ABD-AL AZIZ MAKHZUM

Chuan Yuan of the Aqsu District. He is over 40 and a native of Sufu (Kashgar Kona Shahr). His father, Abd-al-Kadir-da-mullah, was a famous Moslem leader. Makhzum received a religious education and is a mullah (Moslem priest). He speaks Turki, Arabic, Urdu, and Persian. Although appointed by the provincial government to his post as Chuan Yuan and armed with full credentials, he was forced to return to Tihua after several months of ineffectual residence at Aqsu. According to a provincial official, Makhzum, although himself a Uighur, was so tactless that he was not acceptable to the natives of his zone.

ABD-AL KARIM ABASI (Abdul Kerim Abazoff) (A-pu-ta-ko-li-mu-a-pa-so-fu)

Vice-Secretary-General of the Sinkiang Provincial Government, Abasi is also confidential secretary and interpreter to Ahmad-jan Qasimi. A Uighur, he is a Moslem and speaks Turki and Chinese. Abasi was a regional representative from Sinkiang to the Chinese National People's Assembly in Nanking, November-December 1946. He has also been reported as Vice-Secretary-General of the Government of Ili, Tarbagatai and Altai. (Ining Government)

ABD-AL-KARIM-KHAN MAKHZUM (Abdul Kerimhan Masum) (A-pu-tu-ko-li-mu-han-ma-ho-su-mu)

Chuan Yuan of the Kashgar District. Makhzum is about 65 and is a native of Sufu (Kashgar Kona Shahr). He is a Uighur and speaks English, Chinese, Russian, Turki, and a little Urdu. He is a rich Moslem merchant and has travelled in India, Afghanistan, China proper, Russia and the United States. He became Chuan Yuan of the Kashgar District in 1943 after Sheng Shih-tsai was removed as Governor of Sinkiang. He is a

member

ABD-AL-KARIM-KHAN MAKHZUM (continued)

member of the Sinkiang Provincial Government. According to Chang Chih-chung, Makhzum has a record of past Soviet affiliation, but if given support by the provincial regime, Chang feels he possibly will remain loyal.

AHMED-JAN QASIMI (Ahmed-jan-Kasimi, Ahmed Tijanhazloff, Achmed Jan, Ahmed-jan-Kasimoff) (A-ho-mai-t'i-chiang)

Personal data: A Uighur between 32 and 34 years of age; reportedly born in Tashkent, Uzbek SSR. He is said to be a Soviet citizen. 1/, 2/

Education: Graduate of a Soviet technical college in Uzbek SSR. 6/

Languages: Speaks Turki, Russian, but no Chinese. 1/

Career:

- 1937-1944 Imprisoned by Sheng Shih-ts'ai. 6/
- 1944-date Vice-Chairman of the Government of Ili, Tarbagatai and Altai (Ining Government).
- 1945 One of the Ining negotiators with Chang Chih-chung.
- 1946-date Member and concurrently Vice-Governor of Sinkiang.
- 1946 Regional representative from Sinkiang to the Chinese National People's Assembly, Nanking, November-December.

Remarks:

Ahmed-jan Qasimi is the titular head of the Turki People's Party, but as yet has laid down no platform for the party nor has he committed himself to any program. 3/

Leader of the Sinkiang group that desires full autonomy for the Turki group in the province, Qasimi is described as radical only in the sense that his desires are strongly nationalistic, seeking the greatest possible degree of Turki control of Sinkiang. Now that he himself occupies an important position in the provincial regime, however, his demands have become more moderate. 3/ Thus as soon as negotiations with the Chinese are completed, he intimated that Sinkiang should remain under Chinese sovereignty, 3/ and at the National Assembly demanded full autonomy for the province, but joint Turki-Chinese control of foreign affairs and defense. 4/

He is said to count on some help from the USSR in the attainment of full autonomy in Sinkiang, but he emphatically denies that the Ining revolt was Communist inspired. 3/

Said to be possessed of a dynamic personality and a powerful oratorical ability, 3/ Qasimi is by far the most energetic and influential of the Turki leaders. 5/ He is a Moslem.

- 1/ ONI, Serial 11 47, Nanking, January 14, 1947 (Confidential); Lo Chia-lun, former supervisory commissioner for Sinkiang, 1942-44.
- 2/ D. 561, Nanking, March 14, 1947 (Confidential); Dr. Arthur Sabri.
- 3/ Confidential Biographic Data Report, Nanking, February 14, 1947.
- 4/ T. 2123, Nanking, December 18, 1946 (Secret).
- 5/ T. 2009, Nanking, November 30, 1946 (Secret).
- 6/ Naval Attaché Report, Serial 242-46, Nanking, December 20, 1946 (Confidential).

AI SHA or AISSA see ISA YUSUF BEG

ALI-KHAN TURE ZAKIR-HAJ (Ali-han, Alizhan Ture Shakerdijieff, Ali-Khan Tyore)
(A-li-han-t'u-lieh-ai-k'o-k'o-erh-ho-chia-yeh-fu)

Former Chairman of the Government of Ili, Tarbagatai and Altai (the Ining Government), Ali-khan was succeeded in this post by Hakin Beg-Haj about August 1946. 1/ He was the leader of the rebellion in the spring of 1944 which resulted in the creation of the Ining Government. He is a Uighur of the Taranchi tribe. Ali-khan later was one of the negotiators in talks with Chang Chih-chung and is said to have been disappointed with the agreements reached. 3/ At that time he declined a post in the Sinkiang Provincial Government and concurrently administrative superintendent of Kulja (Ili) on the grounds of ill health. 3/ An official list of members of the provincial government formed in June 1946, however, lists Ali-khan as a member. 4/ Most recent reports state that he has been forced to leave Ili, because of popular dissatisfaction with him, and his present whereabouts are unknown. 1/ A Mohammedan, he is said to have desired an autonomous Turkestan federated with the USSR.

- 1/ CIG, SO-5795, June 17, 1947 (Confidential); group of Turki merchants.
- 2/ SSU, A-60028, July 13, 1946 (Secret).
- 3/ Enclosure to D. 603, Moscow, December 10, 1946 (Secret).
- 4/ MA, China, R-426-46, July 9, 1946.
- 5/ CIG, SO-3176, February 14, 1947 (Confidential).

ALINJAN

Ining Group representative in Tihua in July 1946.

AMEENAH HAMIN

Vocational representative from Sinkiang to the Chinese National People's Assembly, Nanking, November-December 1946. A Uighur and a Moslem, Ammeenah Hamdn is the wife of Mohammed Imin, Reconstruction Commissioner of Sinkiang Province.

ARASHI-BALJIR

A Torgut Mongol, he is one of the hereditary banner chieftans of the South Torgut League in the Yenchi Kara Shahr district of northern Sinkiang.

ARTUGHRUL SABRI (Dr. Arthur Sabri) (Chinese name: Mai Huan-hsin)

Sabri is the son of Masud Sabri, present chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial Government. He is a Uighur and a Moslem, and received part of his education (presumably medical education) in Tashkent, Uzbek SSR. 1/ He speaks English, Turki and Chinese. 2/ As vocational delegate to the Chinese National People's Assembly, Nanking, November-December 1946, Sabri became the spokesman for the Sinkiang delegation and handled negotiations with the National Government on the questions outstanding between Chinese authorities and the Ining regime. 3/ He has described

the

SECRET

ARTUGHRUL SABRI (continued)

the ultimate aim of the Sinkiang natives as complete autonomy in the form of a republic of the Turki people of Central Asia. He feels that unless the United States takes an active part in Sinkiang affairs, both politically and economically, the province within five years will be completely in the sphere of influence of the Soviet Union. 1/ It is reported that he will shortly become Commissioner of Public Health for the Ining Government. 2/

- 1/ D. 151, Shanghai, January 6, 1947 (Confidential) Interview with Sabri.
- 2/ CIG, SO-6286, July 11, 1947 (Confidential).
- 3/ D. 561, Nanking, March 14, 1947 (Confidential).

BURHAN (Burkhan) (Chinese name: Pao Erh-han)

Personal data: Born in Tach'eng (Chugachak), Sinkiang; over 50 years of age; is a Tartar.

Education: Self-educated in early life, he later studied economics and languages at the University of Berlin, Germany c. 1926-27.

Religion: Moslem.

Languages: Turki, Chinese, Russian, German, Turco-Tartar, a little French. One report says that he speaks English, 1/ another that he speaks no English. 2/

Career:

Burhan has worked in the Sinkiang Provincial Government since the early days of the Republic. He was in charge of diplomatic affairs in the province for a short time during the governorship of Chin Shu-jen and was sent by the provincial regime to Germany (possibly a second time) to study economic and political conditions in that country. He also acted as purchasing agent in Europe for the provincial government at this time. Returning to China in 1933 he was appointed Chinese consul at Andijan, USSR. Burhan was later imprisoned by Sheng Shih-ts'ai and narrowly escaped execution. Before his appointment as one of the two Vice-Chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial Government in June 1946, he was Special Inspecting Commissioner of the 1st (Tihua) Administrative District of Sinkiang. Burhan was appointed a member of the Chinese National Government State Council in April 1947.

Remarks:

Burhan did not participate in the Ining revolt and has said that "Sinkiang natives are seeking only personal freedom from oppression as a common human right, and that they have no strong desire for autonomy, much less independence". 3/ Yu Yu-jen, President of the Control Yuan, has spoken quite highly of Burhan, saying that he was an able and intelligent man and fairly well acquainted with the world situation. 1/ Burhan was a class-mate of Yu Ta-wei, Minister of Communications, in Germany. 1/

- 1/ Chung-shang-jih-pao, Nanking, April 20, 1947.
- 2/ CIG, SO-6286, July 11, 1947 (Confidential).
- 3/ T. 598, Nanking, March 19, 1947.

SECRET

CHALM

CHALIM HAN-HAJ (Cha-li-mu-han)

Chief of the Bureau of Finance of the Sinkiang Provincial Government. He was also one of the five minority-race members included in the provincial regime of Wu Chung-hsin. He is said to be a friend of Osman, and is a Kazakh. The title 'haj' indicates a pilgrimage to Mecca.

DALIHAN SUGURBAEFF (Ta-li-han-su-ku-erh-pa-yeh-fu)

Dalihan was one of the leaders of the Ining revolt. He was appointed to the post as Commissioner of Public Health of the Sinkiang Provincial Government in June 1946 but he did not go to Tihua to assume the position, and the latest list of Sinkiang Provincial officials indicates the post is vacant. He is a Kazakh.

DOPTUM MURIN

A general and a leader of the Torgut Mongols in the Yulduz valley of the Yenchi Kara Shahr district of northern Sinkiang, Doptum is said to be very capable and energetic. He acts in the name of a hereditary Torgut prince who is now living in Lanchow, Kansu. (It has been suggested that Doptum Murin is the leader of the South Torgut League).

EITGAJI

Accompanied Isa Yusuf Beg (Ai Sha) on the latter's tour of China proper in late 1945. A 25- or 26-year old Kirghiz who is a member of the Kirghiz Association of Tihua.

ERDENY (Erh-te-ni)

Member and concurrently Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Sinkiang Provincial Government. Erdeny is a Mongol of the Yenki tribe. He is a former official of the Torgut Mongol Khan of Sinkiang. In 1943 he was assistant commissioner of the Tihua Reconstruction Bureau. He was one of sixty-two persons arrested about October 1943 for connection with price-raising activities.

GCMB

A Torgut Mongol. He is one of the two hereditary banner chieftans of the South Torgut League in the Yenchi district of northern Sinkiang.

HATAMAN, Miss (Ha-te-wan)

Appointed Special Inspecting Commissioner of the 1st (Tihua) Administrative District in July 1946 succeeding Burhan. Miss Hataman, a Kazakh, is the first woman ever appointed as an Inspecting Commissioner in China. She was a regional representative to the Chinese National People's Assembly, Nanking, November-December 1946.

HUSSEIN

Assistant Manager of the Sinkiang Commercial Bank.

HAKIM BEG-HAJ

Seventy-year old hereditary prince of Ining, replaced Ali-Khan Ture Zakir-Haj as Chairman of the Government of Ili, Tarbagatai and Altai (Ining Government) about August 1946. 1/ A Uighur of the Taranchi tribe, Hakim had had no previous experience in politics before assuming this post. He is said to be respected by the population both for his descent from an old princely family and for his own reputation as a cautious, sensible man. He is also said to be less popular and certainly to have less following than Ahmed-jan Qasimi. 2/ Hakim is a Moslem and has made the pilgrimage to Mecca.

- 1/ CIG, SO-5795, June 17, 1947 (Confidential).
2/ Enclosure to D. 603, Moscow, December 10, 1946 (Secret).

HAMID SABRI

Nephew of Masud Sabri, Governor of Sinkiang. Hamid is the Turki interpreter of the US Consulate in Tihua.

HAMID SULTANIYYAH

Regional representative to the Chinese National Assembly, Nanking, November-December 1946.

ISA YUSUF BEG (Ai Sha, Aissa, Aissa-usoff, Aisa Alptakin)

Personal data: A Uighur born c. 1901 near Sufu (Kashgar Kona Shahr). He has a son named Murat who is 14.

Education: No formal education; attended the National Central University, Nanking, irregularly in the early 1930's.

Religion: Moslem.

Languages: Turki and Chinese.

Career:

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1932 | Went to Nanking from Tihua and has since remained in China proper most of the time. |
| 1938-1940 | Head, Chinese Good-will Mission to India, Afghanistan and other Moslem countries. |
| 1940-1946 | Member of the Legislative Yuan. |
| 1945 | Returned to Sinkiang as Inspector for the Control Yuan. |
| 1946-date | Member, Sinkiang Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters;
Director, Uighur San Min Chu I Youth Corps of Sinkiang;
Member, Central Board of Directors, San Min Chu I Youth Corps. |
| 1946 | Regional representative from Sinkiang to the Chinese National People's Assembly, Nanking, November-December. |
| 1947 | Appointed Secretary General of the Sinkiang Provincial Government, May. |

Remarks

ISA YUSUF BEG (continued)

Remarks:

Isa is the most active of the group of Turki leaders who favors cooperation with the Chinese. He is a member of the Kuomintang and active in the San Min Chu I Youth Corps. Regarded by the more radical Turki groups as a puppet of the Kuomintang, he is said to be in fact highly desirous of a fully autonomous Turkestan under Chinese sovereignty. 1/ At the National Assembly he stated the Sinkiang problem as not one of independence or disintegration, but one of equality and freedom for all groups. 2/

He is said to be anti-Russian. Isa has the full confidence of Chang Chih-chung, who attempted unsuccessfully to secure a post for him in the Sinkiang Provincial Government in 1946. 1/

In August 1946 Isa toured China proper in the company of some of his subordinates, all presumably pro-Chinese. The purpose of the tour is said to have been to acquaint the men with China and also to increase Isa's prestige with the Uighurs. During the trip Isa had several interviews with the Generalissimo and was said to have obtained his consent for a plan to set himself up as the leader of the Uighurs in Sinkiang, with Prince Min (Chief of the East Torgut Mongols, whom Isa met in Peiping) as leader of the Sinkiang Mongols. 3/

- 1/ Confidential Biographic Data Report, Nanking, February 14, 1947.
- 2/ Voice of China, Chinese News Service, December 3, 1946.
- 3/ CIG, SO-3820, March 25, 1947 (Confidential).

ISHAQ-JAN-MUNIR-HAJ (Yi Shat Jan, Izaak Jamnahajieff, Izaak Jan)
(I-ssu-ha-k'o-chiang-mu-na-ha-chi-yeh-fu)

Member of the Sinkiang Provincial Government. Ishaq, a Kirghiz Moslem, is also a member of the Military Implementation Committee set up to interpret the section dealing with military matters of the agreement reached by the Ining leaders and the Chinese. By refusing to go to Tihua to discuss the implementation of the treaty, Ishaq has in effect nullified for the present that section of the pact. He holds the title of Assistant Commander in Chief of the Army of Ili, Tarbagatai and Altai, although he is in actual command.

KARIM-HAJ (K'ai-li-mu-ha-chi)

Member of the Government of Ili, Tarbagatai and Altai (Ining Government). Karim was a vocational delegate from Sinkiang to the Chinese National People's Assembly, Nanking, November-December 1946. He has evidently made the pilgrimage to Mecca.

KASIM-BEK

Kasim is about 40 years old, a Moslem Uighur, and a native of Yeh-ch'eng (Karghalik). He speaks Turki and Chinese. One-time Vice-Director of the Military Affairs Office at Tihua, he is now representative from Sinkiang to the Chinese National Government and also a member of the Legislative Yuan.

MA KUO-I

A T'ungan, Ma was a regional representative from Sinkiang to the Chinese National People's Assembly, Nanking, November-December 1946. He was selected by Masud Sabri.

MA T'ING-HSIANG

Vice-Director of the Finance Bureau of the Sinkiang Provincial Government. Ma is a 45 year-old Tungan, who was formerly a lieutenant-general under Ma Pu-fang. He came to Sinkiang in 1945.

MADHAN-BEK (Madam Bek, Ma-tan-pieh-k'u)

Regional representative from Sinkiang to the Chinese National People's Assembly, Nanking, November-December 1946.

MANTSOK-JAP

The hereditary Khan of all the Torgut Mongols of Sinkiang and also hereditary prince of the South Torgut League. He is now very old and does not engage in any political activity.

MASUD AKHUN (Masud Ahun, Ma-k'o-su-t'i-a-hung)

Masud is a Moslem Uighur of about 38 and a native of Turfan, Sinkiang. He studied engineering at a school in Tihua and speaks Turki and Chinese. He is the present head of the Provincial Garage of Sinkiang. Although a vocational representative from Sinkiang to the Chinese National People's Assembly in Nanking, he is said not to have attended.

MASUD SABRI (Masud, Mai-ssu-wu-te, Maisud)

Personal data: Born 1888, Ining, Sinkiang. He is a Uighur; father of Dr. Arthur Sabri.

Education: Graduate of an Istanbul (Turkey) university; probably studied medicine, although he has never practiced as a physician.

Religion: Moslem.

Languages: Turki and Chinese.

Career:

1935-date	Member, Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.
1942-1947	State Councillor of the National Government.
1945	Member of the Presidium, 6th Kuomintang National Congress.
1946-1947	Supervisory Commissioner for Sinkiang.
-- --	Member of the People's Political Council.
1946-date	Member, Standing Committee, Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.
1946	Delegate, Chinese National People's Assembly, Nanking, November-December.
1947	Appointed Governor of Sinkiang, May.

SECRET

Remarks

MASUD SABRI (continued)

Remarks:

Masud is descended from an old wealthy merchant family in Sinkiang. He was arrested and imprisoned by Shang Shih-ts'ai during the latter's governorship in Sinkiang (1933-1944) because Sheng is said to have considered Masud an enemy of the reforms he was then undertaking. In addition all of Masud's property was confiscated. Released in 1942, Masud went first to Lanchow and then to Chungking where it was said he hoped to enlist far-sighted elements, both among native leaders and among the Chinese, in a plan for the betterment of the Turki position in Sinkiang. He was largely ignored by the Chinese, who nevertheless limited his freedom by forcing him to remain in Chungking. 1/

With the outbreak of the Ining revolt, Masud was permitted to return to Sinkiang, the Chinese looking to him then to save their position among the Turki in the province. In 1946 he was appointed by the National Government to the post of Supervisory Commissioner for Sinkiang, the acceptance of which cost him the support and sympathy of many of the younger Turki, particularly those in the pro-Soviet group. 1/

He has repeatedly announced that, although reforms must be made in the Sinkiang administration, the natives do not desire independence, but rather local autonomy under Chinese sovereignty.

He is described as sincere, intelligent, and pro-American. 1/

Masud's appointment as chairman of the provincial government is reported as having been received with mixed feelings. Chinese and pro-Chinese elements in the province are said to be much pleased, while the Soviet consul general is reported unenthusiastic, and the followers of Ahmed-jan Qasim are said to be in bitter opposition. 2/ The Sinkiang Provincial Assembly was adjourned in early July 1947 due chiefly to its failure to agree on Masud's confirmation as provincial chairman. 3/

1/ Confidential Biographic Data Report, Nanking, February 14, 1947.

2/ T. 242, Tihua, June 1, 1947 (Confidential).

3/ T. 297, Tihua, July 9, 1947 (Restricted).

MIN, Prince (Minchur Tsehang Dorji, Min Wang)

Personal data: Born c. 1903. He is a Torgut Mongol.

Education: Studied Chinese classics in Peiping, 1912-15; studied at the Peers' Military Preparatory School, Petrograd, 1915-18.

Languages: English, Mongol, several dialects of Turki, Russian, Chinese, Tibetan.

Religion: Lama Buddhist.

Career and Remarks:

Prince Min is the hereditary prince of the East Torgut League of Sinkiang. He has travelled extensively in China, Tibet, India, Russia, Japan, and the South Seas. In 1934 he left Sinkiang to negotiate with the Central Government, but at that time had no success. He remained in China proper from then on, claiming dislike of the pro-Soviet administration of Sheng Shih-ts'ai. He at present lives in Peiping. 2/ Although he is said to be anti-Communist, he is also reported as not pro-Kuomintang. 3/ He

was

MIN, Prince (continued)

Career and Remarks (continued)

was at one time a member of the Commission on Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs of the National Government. 4/ Prince Min was in contact with Isa Yusuf Beg when the latter visited Peiping around August 1946. Isa is said to have obtained the consent of the Generalissimo to a plan whereby he would head the Uighurs in Sinkiang, while Prince Min would be the leader of the Mongols in Sinkiang. Prince Min is reported as interested in this plan. 2/

- 1/ CIG, SO-6286, July 11, 1947 (Confidential).
- 2/ CIG, SO-3820, March 25, 1947 (Confidential).
- 3/ SSU, A-68525, June 10, 1946 (Confidential).
- 4/ Chinese Yearbook, 1943.

MOHAMMED IMIN (Hazard Mohammed Imin, Mu-han-mo-te-i-min)

Personal data: Born c. 1902 in Khotan, Sinkiang. His wife is Ameenah Hamin. Imin is a Uighur.

Education: Mohammedan religious education; he also has technical knowledge of road building.

Languages: Turki, Arabic, probably Urdu, probably no Chinese.

Career:

- 1933-1936 Leader of the Khotan tribe during the Uighur rebellion in southern Sinkiang.
- 1936 Fled to India after collapse of rebellion, where he was subsequently arrested by the Indian Government as a Communist agitator.
- 1937-1938 In Afghanistan.
- 1940-1943 Returned to China (Chungking) where he published a government-subsidized monthly magazine, T'ien-shan.
- 1943 Returned to Sinkiang.
- 1944-1946 Member, Sinkiang Provincial Government under Wu Chung-hsin.
- 1945 Sinkiang delegate, 6th Kuomintang National Congress.
- 1945-date Member, Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang.
- 1946-date Commissioner of Reconstruction, Sinkiang Provincial Government.

Remarks:

A Kuomintang member, Imin is described as having been long cooperative with the Central Government (at least since 1940). 1/ However, while editor of T'ien-shan, Imin's articles on the racial and religious problems of Sinkiang constantly opposed Chinese influence in the province. 2/ Said to favor complete autonomy for the province, 2/ Imin most recently has returned from an inspection trip of southern Sinkiang very critical of Chinese policies in that area. 1/

- 1/ T. 128, Tihua, April 7, 1947 (Confidential).
- 2/ CIG, SO-3176, February 14, 1947 (Confidential).

MU

MU CHING-A

A Sibo (Manchu) native of Ining. Mu was a regional representative from Sinkiang to the Chinese National People's Assembly, Nanking, November-December 1946.

MURAT ALPTAKIN

Fourteen year-old son of Isa Yusuf Beg. A Uighur who speaks Turki and Chinese. He is now in school in Tientsin.

MUTEI

Accompanied Isa Yusuf Beg (Ai Sha) on the latter's tour of China proper in late 1946. Mutei is a Uighur of about 25, who is a member of the Kuomintang and Director of the Association for the Preservation of the Turki Language in Tihua.

NAZIR

One of the two Deputy Mayors of Tihua.

OOMER DAMULLAH (Wu-mai-erh)

A Uighur. Oomer was a regional representative from Sinkiang to the Chinese National People's Assembly, Nanking, November-December 1946. He was appointed councilor of the Sinkiang Provincial Government in April 1947 replacing Chao Chien-feng, who resigned. The word 'Damullah' seems to indicate that Oomer is a Moslem priest or the head of a tribe. It is a title.

OSMAN BATUR ISMAIL (Osman Batur Smayloff, Wu-su-man-pa-t'u-lu-ssu-ma-i-lo-fu)

Currently in charge of the troops engaged in fighting the Outer Mongolians in the Peitashan area of Sinkiang, Osman is a Russian-born Kazakh. He is a Moslem. During the Russian revolution he fled to the Chinese Altai region, where he organized the Altai Kazakhs in armed opposition to the Chinese, especially against Governor Sheng Shih-ts'ai. He carried on guerilla warfare with Sheng for a period of ten years and finally drove the Chinese from the Altai region. 1/ In 1943 Osman headed a Kazakh Emancipation Committee of the Altai Region. 2/ As leader of the Altai region at the time of the Ining revolt, the Ining leaders sought Osman's cooperation, and although he did not participate in their struggle, he independently fought the Chinese. In 1945, however, he agreed to join forces with the Ining group and was ostensibly made Commander in Chief of the Ining Armies, though he never left the Altai region. 1/ His ruling passion for years is said to have been his hatred of the Soviet Union and of Sheng Shih-ts'ai. 3/ Although he was appointed to the Sinkiang Provincial Government in June 1946, he did not assume the post. According to latest information Osman is said, despite his previous record of anti-Chinese activities, to be now clearly in the pro-Chinese group. 4/

OSMAN BATUR ISMAIL (continued)

- 1/ CIG, SO-6286, July 11, 1947 (Confidential).
- 2/ Ching-shih-ih-pao, Peiping, June 12, 1947.
- 3/ A. 108, Nanking, May 21, 1947 (Secret).
- 4/ A. 106, Nanking, May 21, 1947 (Secret).

PAO ERH-HAN see BURHAN

PULAT

Accompanied Isa Yusuf Beg (Ai Sha) on the latter's trip through China proper in late 1946. Pulat is about 23, a Uighur and editor (or one of the editors) of the Sinkiang Journal in Tihua.

RAHIM-JAN SARIR-HAJ

Personal data: Born c. 1907 (another source says c. 1919) in Turfan, Sinkiang. Rahim is a Uighur.

Education: Graduate of the Sinkiang Institute, Tihua.

Religion: Moslem. Has made the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Languages: Turki, Chinese, and a little Russian.

Career:

- 1944-date Vice-Minister of Home Affairs of the Government of Ili, Tarbagatai and Altai (Ining Government).
- 1946 One of the Ining Representatives who negotiated with the Central Government.
- 1946-date Member and concurrently Deputy Commissioner of Civil Affairs of the Sinkiang Provincial Government.

Remarks:

Described as having been the brains behind the Ining revolt, Rahim is second in importance to Ahmed-Jan Qasimi. He is said to be a less astute politician than Ahmed-Jan and is not as good a speaker, lacking the power to express himself, but is an honest, sincere, very patriotic Turki in whom large elements of the Turki population are thought to have more confidence than in Ahmed-Jan Qasimi. He is said to hope to receive a considerable amount of Soviet aid in the establishment of an almost independent Turki state under Chinese sovereignty, but it is felt will be cautious in his dealings with the Soviet Union, fearing USSR penetration of Sinkiang. 1/

- 1/ Confidential Biographic Data Report, Nanking, February 17, 1947.

SAIF-AL-DIN AZIZI (Saifden Azazoff, Safdin Azizi, Sai-fu-ting-a-tzu-tso-fu)

Personal data: Born in Kashgar, Sinkiang.

Education: Educated in Tashkent, Uzbek SSR.

Religion

SECRET

SAIF-AL-DIN AZIZI (continued)

Religion: Moslem.

Career:

1933-1936 Held an official post with the Government of the East Turkestan Republic during the Uighur rebellion.
1936-1944 When the Uighur rebellion was put down, he fled to the USSR and later to Afghanistan where he remained until Sheng Shih-ts'ai was ousted.
1944 Returned to Tihua.
1944-date Minister of Education of the Government of Ili, Tarbagatai and Altai (Ining Government).
1946-date Commissioner of Education of the Sinkiang Provincial Government.

Remarks:

Saif-al-Din Azizi is said to favor the complete autonomy of Sinkiang. 1/
1/ CIG, SO-3176, February 14, 1947 (Confidential).

SABRI see MASUD SABRI, ARTUGHRUL SABRI and HAMID SABRI

SALISS (Sa-li-shih)

Member and concurrently Vice-Secretary-General of the Sinkiang Provincial Government. Saliss is a Kazakh. Although one source says that Saliss was ambushed and killed on October 19, 1943, 1/ the March 16, 1947 issue of the Chung-hua-shih-pao, Shanghai, reports a demonstration in Tihua, which demanded that Saliss be removed from office and indentified him as active in behind-the-scenes plotting with the Kazakhs.

1/ CIG, SO-6286, July 11, 1947 (Confidential).

SHRIDA-ZASAK

A Torgut Mongol. One of the hereditary banner chieftans of the South Torgut League in the Yenchi district of northern Sinkiang.

SIKUR-JAN

Accompanied Isa Yusuf Beg (Ai Sha) on the latter's tour of China proper in late 1946. He is an Altai Mongol member of the Kuomintang and chairman of the Mongolian Committee in Tihua. He is 30.

TAYIB-HAJ (Tayip-Haj, Tiib-haj)

Member of the Government of Ili, Tarbagatai and Altai (Ining Government). A native of Ining, Tayib-haj is over 40. He is a merchant, speaks Turki and a little Chinese, and has made the pilgrimage to Mecca.

YOLL

SECRET

YOLL BARS

One of the leaders of the pro-Chinese group in Sinkiang who prefer autonomy under Chinese sovereignty. Yoll Bars was the leader of the Uighur revolt in Hami in 1931. After the failure of the revolt, he retired to Chengtu, Szechuan. He was elected a member of the 6th Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang in 1945. At that time he was one of the Sinkiang delegates to the 6th Kuomintang National Congress, and represented the province in Chungking. He later became a councilor of the National Military Council. He went to Tihua with Chang Chih-chung, but was unpopular there and soon returned to his home in Chengtu. Yoll Bars was a Kuomintang Party delegate to the Chinese National People's Assembly, Nanking, November-December 1946.

ZIYA

Deputy Chief of Police of the Tihua Municipal Government. One of the vocational representatives from Sinkiang to the Chinese National People's Assembly, Nanking, November-December 1946.